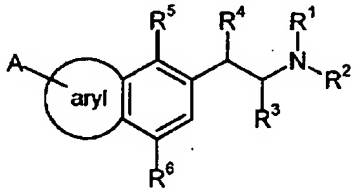
U.S. Patent Application No. 10/723,208
Amendment dated January 4, 2005
Reply to Office Action of October 4, 2004

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended) A compound represented by Formula I:



wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen or an alkyl group;

R^4 is H or OR^1;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1,R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7;

R^6 is H, OR^7, $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7, $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is at least one aryl group;

A is chosen from hydrogen, an alkyl group, $C(=O)OR^7$, OR^7, CR^7, $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, ~~$SO2(NR^1R^2)$~~ $SO_2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3; and

R^7 is H, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, $C_{1-3}CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, or $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl, with the proviso that when R^1, R^2, R^3, and R^4 each are hydrogen, R^5 and R^6 do not represent OR^7 at the same time.

2. (currently amended) The compound of claim 1, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen H or C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^4 is H or OR^1;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1,R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7;

R^6 is H, OR^7, $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7, $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is phenyl, pyridinyl, or thienyl;

A is chosen from hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, $C(=O)OR^7$; OR^7, CR^7, $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, ~~$SO2(NR^1R^2)$~~ $SO_2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3;

R^7 is H, C_{1-3}alkyl, C_{1-3} $CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl, or C_{1-3}alkyl substituted with hydroxyl, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl, $C_{1-3}CON(C_{1-3}alkyl)_2$, $C(=NH)NH_2$, $NHC(=NH)NH_2$, or C_{1-3}alkoxy.

3. (withdrawn) A method of controlling normal or elevated intraocular pressure comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a composition comprising at least one compound of claim 1.

4. (currently amended) The method of claim 3, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen [[H]] or C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^4 is H or OR^1;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1,R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7;

R^6 is H, OR^7, $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7, $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is phenyl, pyridinyl, or thienyl;

A is chosen from hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, C(=O)OR^7; OR^7, CR^7, C(=O)NR^1R^2, ~~$SO2(NR^1R^2)$~~ $SO_2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3;

R^7 is H, C_{1-3}alkyl, C_{1-3} $CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl, or C_{1-3}alkyl substituted with hydroxyl, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl, $C_{1-3}CON(C_{1-3}alkyl)_2$, $C(=NH)NH_2$, $NHC(=NH)NH_2$, or C_{1-3}alkoxy.

5. (withdrawn) A method for the treatment of glaucoma comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a composition comprising at least one compound of claim 1.

6. (currently amended) The method of claim 5, wherein ~~wherein~~ R^1, R^2, R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen [[H]] or C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^4 is H or OR^1;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1,R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7;

R^6 is H, OR^7, $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7, $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is phenyl, pyridinyl, or thienyl;

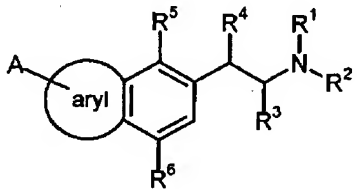
A is chosen from hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, C(=O)OR^7; OR^7, CR^7, C(=O)NR^1R^2, ~~$SO2(NR^1R^2)$~~ $SO_2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3;

R^7 is H, C_{1-3}alkyl, C_{1-3} $CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl, or C_{1-3}alkyl substituted with hydroxyl, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl, $C_{1-3}CON(C_{1-3}alkyl)_2$, $C(=NH)NH_2$, $NHC(=NH)NH_2$, or C_{1-3}alkoxy.

7. (original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of claim 1 and at least one carrier.

8. (withdrawn) A method to activate or bind to serotonin receptors comprising administering an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1 to a patient.

9. (new) A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound represented by Formula I:



wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen or an alkyl group;

R^4 is H or OR^1;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1,R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7;

R^6 is H, OR^7, $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7, $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is at least one aryl group;

A is chosen from hydrogen, an alkyl group, $C(=O)OR^7$, OR^7, CR^7, $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, $SO_2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3; and

R^7 is H, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, $C_{1\text{-}3}$ $CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1\text{-}3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1\text{-}3}CO_2H$, or $C_{1\text{-}3}CO_2C_{1\text{-}3}$alkyl, and at least one ophthalmologically acceptable carrier.

10. (new) The composition of claim 9, wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^4 is H or OR^1;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1,R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7;

R^6 is H, OR^7, $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7, $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is phenyl, pyridinyl, or thienyl;

A is chosen from hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, $C(=O)OR^7$; OR^7, CR^7, $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, $SO_2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3; and

R^7 is H, C_{1-3}alkyl, C_{1-3} $CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl, or C_{1-3}alkyl substituted with hydroxyl, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$alkyl, $C_{1-3}CON(C_{1-3}alkyl)_2$, $C(=NH)NH_2$, $NHC(=NH)NH_2$, or C_{1-3}alkoxy.

11. (new) A method of controlling normal or elevated intraocular pressure comprising administering to a subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of the composition of claim 9.

12. (new) The method of controlling normal or elevated intraocular pressure comprising administering to a subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of the composition of claim 10.

13. (new) A method for the treatment of glaucoma comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of the composition of claim 9.

14. (new) The method for the treatment of glaucoma comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of the composition of claim 10.